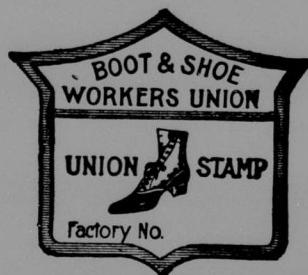


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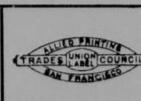
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:: Parallel Record of Curtin and Wright ::

Numerous inquiries have been addressed to the "Labor Clarion" in regard to Senator John B. Curtin's record on labor legislation. In response to such inquiries the "Labor Clarion" publishes herewith Mr. Curtin's record on measures advocated by labor at the 1911 and 1913 sessions. For the sake of comparison, the record of Senator Leroy A. Wright is also given. Senator Wright practically never missed a roll call, and was the acknowledged leader of the reactionary element in the Legislature.

Pages refer to the Senate Journal.

LEGISLATURE OF 1911.

SEAMEN'S BILL.

S. B. 247. To repeal section 644 of the Penal Code, making it a crime to persuade a seaman to leave his employment. This bill passed two previous Legislatures but was each time vetoed by Governor Gillette. Page 321. Passed by vote of 25 ayes to 4 noes. Curtin recorded absent; Wright voted No.

FREE LABOR BUREAUS.

A. B. 795. Providing for three labor bureaus. Page 2394. Passed by 23-0. Curtin, Aye; Wright, Aye.

ADVERTISING STRIKES.

A. B. 541. Requiring employers to give publicity to strike or other labor troubles when advertising for help. Passed by 24-1. Curtin, Aye; Wright, Aye.

COMPULSORY COMPENSATION AMENDMENT.

S. C. A. 32. Authorizing the Legislature to enact compulsory compensation for accidents. Adopted by 27-0. Curtin, Absent; Wright, Absent.

LABOR'S ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL.

S. B. 965. The A. F. of L. anti-injunction bill. Page 2334. Passed by 22-14. Curtin, Absent; Wright, No. Page 2369. Motion to reconsider; 20-20. Lieutenant Governor cast the deciding vote in favor of reconsideration. Curtin, Aye; Wright, Aye.

Page 2374. Motion to strike out part declaring that right to do business is not a property right. Defeated by 18-21. Curtin, Aye; Wright, Aye.

Page 2374. Wright's amendment to make threats unlawful. Defeated by 18-21. Curtin, Aye; Wright, Aye.

Page 2375. Bill passed second time by 22-18. Curtin, No; Wright, No.

TO PROTECT THE UNION LABEL.

A. B. 388. A minor amendment of the existing law. Page 1305. Passed by 30-0. Curtin, Aye; Wright, Aye.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

S. B. 918. Providing for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes. Strenuously opposed by labor. Page 1422. Defeated by 16-22. Curtin, Absent; Wright, Aye.

WOMEN'S EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

A. B. 248. General eight-hour law for women. Page 889. Motion to recall bill from Judiciary Committee. Passed by 21-12. Curtin, Aye; Wright, No.

Page 1503. Motion to re-refer to Committee on Labor, Capital and Immigration. Defeated by 15-22. Curtin, No; Wright, Aye.

Page 1503. Motion to adopt Minority Committee substitute, providing for 9-hour day. Defeated by 5-32. Curtin, No; Wright, Aye.

Page 1504. Motion setting bill for special order. Opposed by labor. Passed by 20-17. Curtin, Aye; Wright, Aye.

Page 1735. Curtin's amendment for 15 minutes overtime. Defeated by 4-23. Curtin, Aye; Wright, No.

Page 1735. Wright's amendment for a 9-hour day. Defeated by 14-24. Curtin, No; Wright, Aye.

Page 1737. Amendment to allow overtime to make up for Saturday half holiday. Defeated by 16-23. Curtin, Aye; Wright, Aye.

Page 1737. Wright's amendment to allow overtime to prevent loss of property or business, not exceeding 56 hours a week. Defeated by 2-36. Curtin, No; Wright, Aye.

Page 1738. Strobridge's amendment for a ten-hour day. Defeated by 12-27. Curtin, No; Wright, Aye.

Page 1738. Final passage of bill by 34-5. Curtin, Aye; Wright, Aye.

FREE TEXT BOOKS.

A. B. 113. Providing for free text books. Page 2490. Lost by 17-19. Curtin, Aye; Wright, Aye.

A. C. A. 16. Constitutional amendment for free text books. Page 2581. Lost by 16-11 (27 votes required to carry). Curtin, Absent; Wright, Aye.

A. C. A. 2. Constitutional amendment providing for minimum use of text books. Page 2609. Adopted by 28-1. Curtin, Aye; Wright, Aye. Franklin Hichborn, in his "Story of the California Legislature of 1911," gives Curtin's and Wright's records on 20 test votes as follows:

For progressive policies: Curtin, 9; Wright, 8.

Against progressive policies: Curtin, 7; Wright, 9.

Absent: Curtin, 4; Wright, 3.

In Table III, Hichborn summarizes the two Senators' record on labor measures during the same session of 1911, on 20 test votes, as follows:

For policies supported by labor: Curtin, 8; Wright, 12.

Against policies supported by labor: Curtin, 1; Wright, 5.

Absent: Curtin, 11; Wright, 3.

LEGISLATURE OF 1913.

STATE PRINTING OFFICE.

S. B. 155. To regulate the duties of the State Printer. Page 649. Passed by 24-10. Curtin, Absent; Wright, No.

LABOR'S ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL.

S. B. 54. A. F. of L. Anti-injunction bill. Page 980. Lost by 15-22. Curtin, Absent; Wright, No. Page 1243. Caminetto's amendment, favored by labor, providing that violence be not sanctioned by the law. Lost by 16-23. Curtin, No; Wright, No.

Lost on final passage by 18-22. Curtin, No; Wright, No.

HEADLIGHTS.

S. B. 982. To regulate headlights on locomotives. Page 1351. Passed by 23-2. Curtin, Absent; Wright, Aye.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, INSURANCE AND SAFETY ACT.

S. B. 905. Providing for compulsory compensation, State insurance and safety regulation by the Industrial Accident Commission. Page 1854. Wright's motion to re-refer bill to committee with instruction to strike out sections 36-50, relating to State insurance. Defeated by 6-20. Curtin, Aye; Wright, Aye.

Page 1855. Resolution by Wright to make the safety provisions a separate measure. Defeated by 6-20. Curtin, Aye; Wright, Aye.

Page 2117. Larkin's motion to specifically repeal the Roseberry compensation act of 1911. Defeated by 9-25. Curtin, No; Wright, Aye.

Page 2118. Cogswell's motion to strike out provision referring to interpretation of the act, if parts thereof be declared unconstitutional. Defeated by 16-21. Curtin, Aye; Wright, Aye.

Page 2119. Cogswell's motion to reduce compensation from 65 per cent to 50 per cent of the wages. Defeated by 12-24. Curtin, Aye; Wright, Aye.

Page 2120. Passed finally by 30-5. Curtin, No; Wright, No.

THREE DOLLARS MINIMUM WAGE.

S. B. 516. Three dollars minimum wage on contract work for the State. Passed by 22-5. Curtin, Absent; Wright, Aye.

LOAN SHARK EVIL.

S. B. 1710. To regulate assignment of wages. Passed by 27-3. Curtin, No; Wright, No.

WOMEN'S EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

S. B. 466. General eight-hour law for women extended to hospitals, etc.

Page 2216. Motion to exclude hospitals from the act. Defeated by 14-21. Curtin, Aye; Wright, Aye.

Page 2217. Breed's amendment to permit females in hospitals to work 56 hours a week. Defeated by 13-21. Curtin, Aye; Wright, Aye.

Page 2217. Wright's amendment to permit cotton mills to regulate hours in a different manner. Defeated by 10-21. Curtin, No; Wright, Aye.

Page 2217. Finally passed by 32-0. Curtin, Aye; Wright, Aye.

PICKETING.

S. B. 1520. To permit peaceful picketing. Page 2235. Refused passage by 17-18 (Bryant voted No for purpose of giving notice of reconsideration). Curtin, Absent; Wright, No.

JURY TRIAL IN CONTEMPT CASES.

S. B. 1296. Providing that defendant may have a trial by jury in case of contempt of court.

Page 1900. Passed by 24-0. Curtin, Absent; Wright voted Aye for purpose of giving notice of reconsideration.

Page 2267. Motion to reconsider the bill. Passed by 21-11. Curtin, Aye; Wright, Aye.

Subsequently the bill was reported identical with A. B. 1574, already passed by the Assembly, and the latter substituted.

Page 3022. A. B. 1574. Lost by 8-22. Curtin, Absent; Wright, No.

CEMENT BILL.

S. B. 134. Providing for dust-proof containers in the loading and unloading of vessels with Portland cement. Page 2285. Passed by 21-12. Curtin, Aye; Wright, No.

WATER COMMISSION BILL.

A. B. 642. To conserve unappropriated waters of the State.

Page 2916. Wright's amendment to permit appropriations of water until water rights of a particular river system have been investigated and determined by the commission. Defeated by 13-18. Curtin, Aye; Wright, Aye.

Page 2916. To strike out sections 26, 27, 28, thereby depriving the commission of judicial functions. Defeated by 13-21. Curtin, Aye; Wright, Aye.

Page 2916. Finally passed by 28-6. Curtin, No; Wright, No.

MINING REGULATION BILLS.

A. B. 752. Providing for a mining inspector. Page 2962. Refused passage by 10-16. Curtin, Absent; Wright, No.

A. B. 1306. For the protection of miners and underground workers. Page 2999. Refused passage by 7-19. Curtin, No; Wright, No.

A. B. 1062. Defining the eight-hour day in mines. Page 2999. Lost by 15-18. Curtin, Absent; Wright, No.

HOME RULE IN TAXATION.

A. C. A. 7. Enabling certain exemptions to be made in local taxation. Page 3004. Adopted by 27-6. Curtin, Absent; Wright, No.

DETECTIVES.

A. B. 1484. The so-called anti-spotter bill. Page 3011. Refused passage by 13-14. Curtin, Absent; Wright, No.

Franklin Hichborn, in his "Story of the California Legislature of 1913," presents the following records of Senators Curtin and Wright. Of 17 test votes:

For progressive policies: Curtin, 4; Wright, 3.

Against progressive policies: Curtin, 9; Wright, 10.

Absent: Curtin, 4; Wright, 4.

Of 19 test votes on labor measures:

For policies of labor: Curtin, 2; Wright, 0.

Against policies of labor: Curtin, 11; Wright, 19.

Absent: Curtin, 6; Wright, 0.

Of 15 test votes on measures for women:

For policies supported by women: Curtin, 5; Wright, 6.

Against policies supported by women: Curtin, 4; Wright, 7.

Absent: Curtin, 6; Wright, 2.

REFERENDUM ELECTION OPINION.

No doubt there are many trade unionists who would like to vote on all the 48 legislative propositions submitted to the decision of the voters on the ballot at the coming State election, but who have not had the requisite time and opportunity to familiarize themselves with the arguments for and against each proposition so as to cast an intelligent vote thereon. The following enumeration of the various measures is given by the editor of this paper together with his individual opinion and reason for same, which is presented simply for the purpose of enabling voters to decide for themselves quickly whether or not they coincide with same. On the propositions acted on by the San Francisco Labor Council the editor has followed its recommendation.

1. Calling convention for revision of constitution—The Constitution of 1879 is susceptible to gradual amendment in any particular desired. Wholesale revision is too dangerous. We find it difficult enough to amend it in portions, it will be impossible to amend it satisfactorily in its entirety. Vote No.

2. Prohibition—This measure will increase the number of unemployed. Poverty and crime are diminished only by improvement of the economic conditions of the workers. The prohibition movement takes no account of the problem of unemployment, reduction of hours, or other economic questions to be solved by labor. Opposed by the Labor Council. Vote No.

3. Eight-hour law—Will diminish unemployment. Will in some employments increase individual efficiency and therefore offset increased cost of labor. Farmers who oppose it mistake the real drawback to their industry; it is not the exactions of labor, but the exactions of commercial, banking and transportation interests that take the greatest percentage of profits away from the small farmer. The large farmer is a capitalist, and his opposition will endure as long as he remains such. Approved by the Labor Council. Vote Yes.

4. Abatement of nuisances—This so-called red-light abatement bill does not reach the root of the evil. The only measure on which the editor is undecided and refrains from giving an opinion.

5. Investment Companies Act—This is the so-called blue-sky law, enacted by the 1913 session and held up by referendum. It will effectually protect small investors from being victimized by swindling financial schemers. Approved by Labor Council. Vote Yes.

6. Water Commission Act—In the interest of conservation of remaining water rights. In the northern part of the State there are considerable unappropriated water sources. Power companies are particularly anxious to defeat this measure. Supplemented by further legislation this law will become of great public benefit. Approved by Labor Council. Vote Yes.

7. Local Taxation Exemption—This is the Home Rule in Taxation amendment as it is popularly known. Permits tax exemptions on improvements, shipping, etc., to any degree desired by a local community. Under present laws all tax exemptions are uniform over the entire State. Varying needs require different methods and sources of taxation. It is in line with the California home rule communal policy. Approved by Labor Council. Vote Yes.

8. Exempting Vessels from Taxation—Such policy is desirable. It will enable ships to register in California instead of elsewhere. Vote Yes.

9. Regulating Investment Companies—A spurious blue-sky law initiated by the financial interests who are opposed to effective legislation on this subject. Vote No.

10. Abolition of Poll Tax—An unjust and very partially administered tax to which labor is unalterably opposed. Approved by Labor Council. Vote Yes.

11. University of California Building Bond Act—The University is growing in attendance, and requires increased accommodations. Labor should take interest and participate in the work of higher education. Approved by Labor Council. Vote Yes.

12. Constitutional Conventions—Provides for non-partisan methods for nominating and electing delegates when a constitutional convention is to be held. Vote Yes.

13. Qualification of Voters at Bond Elections—Requires a property qualification for voters at State elections. An extremely reactionary measure. Opposed by Labor Council. Vote No.

14. Voting by Absent Electors—Permits a voter who can not be present to vote at his home booth on election day to vote in any part of the State in the same way as if voting where he is domiciled. No fraud can be practiced under the law. Approved by the Labor Council. Vote Yes.

15. Deposit of Public Moneys—Permits public deposits of money to be used by private banks if furnishing bonds insured by a surety company. Dangerous and lessens security of public funds. Vote No.

16. Condemnation for Public Purposes—Permits a municipality to condemn for public purposes more lands than required, so that the municipality may by disposing of the surplus after the public improvement has been made be reimbursed for the outlay by the increase in value of property situated near such public improved property. Will give more public work to labor and at less expense to taxpayers. Approved by Labor Council. Vote Yes.

17. Exposition Contribution by Alameda County—Alameda County will derive great benefits from the coming Panama-Pacific Exposition and is willing to contribute its share in holding such exposition. Only Alameda County will pay for the bonds. Vote Yes.

18. Non-Sale of Game—Law passed by the 1913 session and held up by referendum. Would prevent sale of game. Vote Yes.

19. Consolidation of City and County, and Limited Annexation of Contiguous Territory—Facilitates consolidation of city and county governments. Vote Yes.

20. Prize Fights—This measure is too drastic. Vote No.

21. City and County Consolidation, and Annexation with Consent of Annexed Territory—While it relates only to cities exceeding 175,000 inhabitants, it is drawn on correct lines, and is a good measure notwithstanding that for political reasons and to placate Oakland the fathers of this amendment have withdrawn their support. Vote Yes.

22. Land Title Law—This is a so-called improved Torrens land title registration act. Progressives generally indorse measures of this type, without being familiar with the real merits of same. Such system is a success only in countries having a governmental system like Australia. Reform of our cumbersome title registration system is necessary but will have to be worked out to fit in with our conditions. A dual system is worse than a single system, even though it be a bad one. For practical purposes both systems would have to be used. And this measure is not flexible enough to permit it. Vote No.

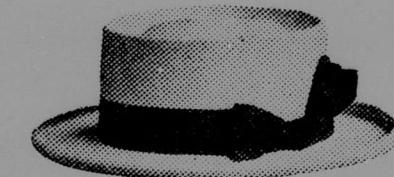
23. Elections by Plurality, Preferential Vote and Primary—Will enable more modern systems of voting to be adopted to suit local desires. Vote Yes.

24. Assembly Pay Roll Expenses—As the Assembly is a body twice as large as the Senate, it should be entitled to more clerks and stenographers than the Senate, which this bill does by giving about 20 additional clerks for Assembly. Vote Yes.

25. Adoption and Amendment of Municipal

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Charters—This amendment simplifies existing constitutional provisions. It has some drawbacks, but the balance is perhaps in its favor, unless one considers it a great objection that only regular sessions may approve of a charter amendment. As San Francisco and the larger cities hold charter amendment elections every two years, they will not suffer by this restriction. Vote Yes.

26. **Legislative Control of Irrigation, Reclamation and Drainage Districts**—Title indicates object of amendment. Vote Yes.

27. **County Charters**—Permits counties to consolidate certain functions of municipalities into hands of county officers when so is desired. Vote Yes.

28. **Regulation of Public Utilities**—Vests in the Railroad Commission all rate-fixing powers of incorporated cities. As municipalities now have power to transfer or retake at any time foregoing powers, it would be dangerous to make the transfer absolute, in case corporations should obtain control over the present commission such as it had for so many years of the old commission. Opposed by Labor Council. Vote No.

29. **Incorporation of Municipalities**—enables municipalities to govern their own municipal affairs without specially enumerating same in their charters. It is thought to in some degree better safeguard local home rule than as the section now reads. On the other hand, existing charters may have to be amended to conform. It is difficult to say if there is any real advantage to vote for this amendment. The real difference lies in the effect of a phraseology which states that all charters "except in municipal affairs shall be subject to or controlled by general laws," or saying that charters may contain restrictions on such municipal affairs as they desire and that "in other matters they shall be subject to and governed by general laws." This amendment contains also the main principle of the county charter proposition, No. 27, and more on this account than otherwise, it may be wise to vote in favor of the proposition. Vote Yes.

30. **Irrigation Districts Controlling International Water Systems**—Only of local but necessary application in Imperial County. Vote Yes.

31. **Valuation of Condemned Public Utilities by Railroad Commission**—Validates act passed by last session authorizing Railroad Commission, when requested to do so, to fix value of public utility to be purchased by municipality. Vote Yes.

32. **Election of United States Senator**—Eliminates provision of constitution forbidding the Governor to be a candidate. Old provision probably invalid as well as unjust. Vote Yes.

33. **Public Utilities in Municipalities**—Objections to this amendment are that it prevents a municipality to regulate the rates of its franchised public service corporations, and permits it to extend its own utility services to other communities against their consent. Vote No.

34. **Taxation of Public Property**—Permits a county or municipality to tax property situated within its limits but which is owned and used by another county. But improvements made by the latter are not to be taxed. This is just. Vote Yes.

35. **Sacramento State Building Bonds**—State buildings are needed in Sacramento and other cities of the State. They will give employment to labor, and in the long run the money spent for their erection will be saved in rent. Approved by Labor Council. Vote Yes.

36. **San Francisco State Building Act**—Same reason as preceding. Approved by Labor Council. Vote Yes.

37. **State Fair Grounds Bonds**—Approved by Labor Council. Vote Yes.

38. **Los Angeles State Building Bonds**—Approved by Labor Council. Vote Yes.

39. **Suspension of Prohibition Amendment**—If the prohibition amendment, No. 2, should carry it would go into effect five days after the election. This amendment defers its operation in general until February 15, 1915, and the exportation of manufactured wines, etc., to January 1, 1916. It is a just provision. Vote Yes.

40. **Extra Sessions of Courts of Appeal**—Will enable these courts to call in extra judges to clear their calendars. Not required as calendars are clear. Vote No.

41. **Miscarriage of Justice**—Takes away in civil as well as in criminal cases the right to new trial for technical errors in procedure. Vote Yes.

42. **Place of Payment of Bonds and Interest**—Makes same payable at any place within or outside the United States. Facilitates sale of same. Vote Yes.

43. **Exempting Educational Institutions from Taxation**—Of doubtful application and contrary to good policy. Vote No.

44. **Minimum Wage**—This name does not indicate the full scope of the amendment. In general it validates legislation for the comfort, safety, health and general welfare of employees. There is great opposition in organized labor quarters to minimum wage legislation. In several instances the present law has had the effect of preventing organized workers from having their wage scales accepted by employers on account of the known intention of the commission to establish a minimum wage less than that of the union. Not desirable in its present form. Dangerous. Opposed by Labor Council. Vote No.

45. **One Day of Rest in Seven**—Too general in application and not founded on correct principles. Vote No.

46. **Drugless Practice**—Would give too much scope to quacks. Drugless physicians can practice their theories after passing the ordinary medical examinations. Regular physicians do not oppose drugless methods, but it would be unwise to permit persons to practice who know nothing else. Exempts also all who six months before this act have been such practitioners. Vote No.

47. **Prohibition Elections**—Would restrict prohibition elections for eight years. Provides also that districts shall become automatically wet or dry according to their vote at this election. Opposed by Labor Council. Vote No.

48. **San Francisco Harbor Improvement Act of 1913**—The improvements will be paid for out of the receipts from the harbor and will cost the rest of the State nothing. Approved by Labor Council. Vote Yes.

BLACKSMITHS ATTENTION!

The California State Civil Service Commission announces that applications for employment as blacksmiths and blacksmith's helpers will be received at the office of the commission, State Capitol, Sacramento, on or before October 17, 1914. The State employs blacksmiths at the Veterans' Home, Sonoma State Home, Napa and Stockton State Hospitals, the Department of Engineering and the Board of State Harbor Commissioners. Salaries range from \$3 per day to \$75 per month with maintenance.

All citizens of the State, between the ages of 21 and 60 on the date of the examination, who comply with the requirements, are eligible for this examination. Further information and application blanks may be secured from the State Civil Service Commission, State Capitol, Sacramento.

Applications should be properly executed and filed with the commission on or before October 17, 1914, in order to be considered for this examination.

PERSON MURDER TRIAL ENDS.

By Floyd P. Gibbons.

The battle of the looters of organized labor to send Editor Carl E. Person of the "Strike Bulletin" to the gallows has ended in a verdict of not guilty.

Last week the work of getting the jury in the Person case was begun. Hundreds of men were examined before twelve were finally agreed upon. The jury was made up entirely of farmers. And two men out of the hundreds examined testified that they formerly belonged to a labor union. They were quickly excused by the prosecution.

The defense appreciating the danger of a jury of farmers in a trial involving the life of a strike leader fought every inch before accepting the jury.

Person has been strike secretary for the 35,000 union men who on September 30, 1911, gave up their jobs, when commanded to give up their rights to organize into a system federation. He was decoyed from his office at Clinton, Ill., on December 30, 1913, by Toney Musser, ex-chief of police of Clinton, and chief strike breaker for the Illinois Central. Musser, a giant, standing six feet and two inches, and weighing 220, after decoying Person with a fake telephone message to the interurban depot waited in ambush and struck Person down in the rear.

Attorney Frank Comerford, in charge of Person's defense, in his opening address to the jury, said that he would prove that Musser was only an agent for the real murderer.

Comerford promised to show a conspiracy to kill Person because of Person's activity in editing the "Strike Bulletin," which has been responsible for keeping up the interest of the men on strike.

The prosecution in court was conducted by States Attorney Williams of De Witt County, States Attorney Everett Smith of Logan County and Special Prosecuting Attorney Judge Lot Herrick, whom rumor has it is a special representative of the Illinois Central, retained to aid in silencing the "Strike Bulletin" and Editor Person by sending him to the gallows.

Comerford sprung a sensation at the outset of the trial by getting to the jury the fact that States Attorney Williams conspired to railroad the defendant by writing an article shortly before the trial under the name of S. Dean Wason. The article was printed in the Lincoln papers and was so prejudiced against the defendant's cause that dozens of the jurors asked to be excused because they could not give the defendant a fair trial after reading it.

The camp of the prosecution was supported by an army of Illinois Central spies, and private detectives. Excitement ran high. The case attracted interest all over the country.

In the States Attorney's opening statement he charged Person with being a cold-blooded murderer, and demanded that he be dealt with according to law.

The prosecutor dropped the mask when in the passion of his opening address to the jury he assailed the editor of the "Strike Bulletin" for his attack on the Illinois Central and its employees. He said that he would show that Person was of a malicious heart because he wrote up the men who took the bread out of the mouths of the strikers, as "scabs."

Attorney Comerford in his opening address accepted a challenge and demanded a reason for the man hunt to be given to the jury. He charged the existence of a conspiracy of organized dollars to make a gallows sacrifice of Person.

Now a wise man is one who understands himself well enough to make due allowance for . . . unsane moods and varieties, never concluding that a thing is thus or thus because just now it bears that look.—Horace Bushnell.

THE DYNAMITE PLOT.

J. P. Emerson, acknowledged by H. C. Brokaw of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association to be an operative in the employ of the M. M. & E., has made a complete confession in the Martinez jail of the alleged facts of his connection with the association and the bringing of dynamite to Stockton to be "planted" here and later "discovered," the blame for the presence of the explosive in Stockton to be laid at the door of the labor unions.

As a result of the disclosures made by Emerson, Richard Carlisle and Fred Wilson, other operatives employed by the M. M. & E. through H. C. Brokaw, who had charge of the strike-breakers and "gun men," have also been taken into custody. They were questioned at length by District Attorney Foltz and Chief of Police Briare, and finally locked in the county jail by order of District Attorney Foltz.

Warren Atherton, an attorney who states that he is employed by the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association, remained in the jail with Carlisle and Wilson throughout the night after their arrest.

Emerson, in his confession, declared that H. C. Brokaw told him that members of the M. M. & E. were becoming dissatisfied and were beginning to complain. Brokaw said, according to Emerson, "We've got to pull off something or we won't be able to hold our jobs."

Emerson declares that he was given instructions by Brokaw to rob box cars containing dynamite and to bring the explosives to Stockton. Brokaw told him, he said, that it would be best to rob the cars "in transit." According to Emerson, the dynamite was to be brought to Stockton and planted in four places, to-wit: the Sperry flour mills, the Hotel Stockton, the Samson Iron Works, and Totten & Brandt's mill. The men were instructed, Emerson says, to place no dynamite caps in the sticks of powder, but they were to provide fuse so that it would appear that the dynamite had been planted and was ready to be touched off. Emerson said he was instructed to be very careful and have no dynamite caps, for they didn't really want any explosion to occur. Emerson said a sensational exposé of dynamite plants was to be made, and the unions were to be accused of doing the jobs.

Carlisle and Wilson, according to Emerson, brought quantities of the stolen dynamite to Stockton in a Ford automobile belonging to the M. M. & E. and registered under the name of H. C. Brokaw.

The license number of the automobile was 110,189. The authorities state that they have corroborative proof that this automobile was in Bay Point the day following the burglarizing of the box car.

Emerson states that a quantity of this dynamite was brought to Stockton and taken to the Hotel Stockton.

Emerson also confessed that he burglarized a powder magazine near Berkeley about four weeks ago and brought quantities of the powder to Stockton, planting it in a local lumber yard, where it was subsequently discovered.

Emerson further confessed that he stole dynamite at Brighton, Sacramento County. Later some of the dynamite was discovered, according to Sheriff Veale, in a clump of cottonwoods near Brighton. The remainder of it was "discovered" by Emerson himself in a Stockton lumber yard.

Emerson gave dates and figures and explained the system by which Brokaw is alleged to have kept track of his operatives. He stated that each man had a number which he used in telegraphing or telephoning reports. Emerson's code sign, he said, was "2000."

Hans Le Jeune, a gun man, formerly employed by the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association of Stockton, has made a sworn state-

ment to the effect that he and a number of other employees of the M. M. & E. were given paid instructions to assault and "beat up" a number of union leaders who were most prominent in Stockton's industrial strife.

Le Jeune declares under oath that F. J. Viebrock, one of Stockton's most prominent business men, a director of the Stockton Chamber of Commerce and a member of the executive committee of the M. M. & E., paid him \$75 out of the cash register of the Austin Brothers Hardware Company for the purpose of hiring men to "get" Anton Johannsen, captain of the union pickets.

Le Jeune also swears that R. Carlisle, an employee of the M. M. & E. taken into custody for complicity in the robbing of a box car containing dynamite at Bay Point last week, told him, on or about August 7th, that there was a plot by the unions to blow up the Sperry flour mills in Stockton, and that Anton Johannsen and Thomas J. Mooney had been selected to do the job.

C. H. Mack also has made affidavit to the effect that he was hired by the M. M. & E. and given a "hospital list" by Carlisle, with instructions to assault those whose names appeared on the list. Prominent among those mentioned on the list were J. T. Woods, president of the Stockton Building Trades Council and chairman of the union executive committee in charge of the strike situation; J. B. Dale, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and others.

J. Rohn, a union painter whose name also was said to be on the list, was assaulted by unknown parties a few weeks ago, and is now in a hospital with a fractured skull.

These affidavits, coupled with the story of the arrest and the confession of J. P. Emerson, charged with burglarizing a box car and stealing dynamite, which it was presumed was to be used in blowing up buildings in Stockton, furnished the principal sensations at last Saturday night's big union labor mass meeting at the Yosemite Theatre in Stockton. The theatre was packed from gallery to orchestra pit, and several hundred people were crowded upon the stage.

SUESSIONI AND SOISSONS.

Schoolboys toiling through accounts of how Julius Caesar persuaded the Suessioni are not likely to connect the subjugation of this outlandish people with a city of which much is heard just now from France. But Soissons re-echoes in its name the name of the ancient Belgic people whose chief town it was. Caesar called it Noviodunum and later it became Augusta Suessionum. In the sixth century it was a Frankish capital and it was a center of strike in 1814 and again in 1870, both times taken from France. Early battles at Soissons were one between Clovis and the Roman Governor of Gaul in 486 and a victory of Charles Martel in 719. Soissons has, like Rheims, a great cathedral of Notre Dame, though less famous than that of Rheims.

Clovis defeated the Roman Governor and the Franks took the town. Here he married Clotilde, and though he made Paris his capital, Soissons remained the capital of his son Clotaire, and afterwards of Chilperic I. In the time of Clotaire III, the kingdom was incorporated with that of Paris. Pepin the Short was proclaimed King at Soissons. Abelard was cited before the synod of Soissons in 1121 and his theological soundness questioned. At an assembly of prelates at Soissons in 1155 King Louis proclaimed that all private wars were to cease for a period of ten years. Charles V sacked Soissons in 1544 and in 1565 the Huguenots did the same and actually held the town for six months, for its count was their Prince of Conde.

To wish is of little account; to succeed you must earnestly desire.—Ovid.

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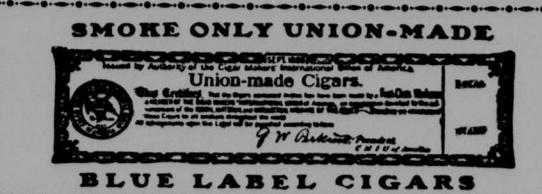
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CEMETERY REMOVAL LEGISLATION.

On August 19, 1912, the supervisors passed a resolution of intention to remove the four cemeteries—Laurel Hill, Calvary, Masonic and Odd Fellows. The Dolores cemetery was not included. The resolution was opposed by many citizens, but to no purpose.

It was found that under the State laws it would be impossible to carry the resolution into effect. Therefore bills were framed and introduced into the legislature of 1913 which, had they passed, would have smoothed the way for the removals. To show the iniquity of some of the provisions of these, the so-called Boynton and Cassidy cemetery bills, we point out a few significant provisions of said bills.

Section 3 of the 1911 act, which is the existing law relating to removals and on which the referendum ordinance is founded, provides that notice of intention to exhume bodies from a certain cemetery must be served personally upon the lot owners in the same manner as summons in a civil action is served. Senate Bill 323, section 3, provided that such notice may be given to all persons interested by simple publication in a newspaper of general circulation. Section 6 of the same bill provided that one of several joint owners of a plot might give consent to the removal of the bodies from the plot without filing the statement and record required in the 1911 act. This bill further provided that the remains might be deposited in a mausoleum or columbarium erected for the purpose. (The present ordinance provides also for depositing bodies in a mausoleum within the limits of the city and county, which is clearly in violation of the 1911 act, and therefore inoperative.) Hence instead of going to the expense of buying graves in a cemetery, a cemetery corporation or the city might remove and place all unclaimed bodies in a mausoleum. Inasmuch as many people, for reasons sufficient to themselves, are opposed to that kind of re-interment, the legislation is violative of civil rights. The act of 1911 provides that each body must be deposited in a separate grave and each grave provided with a headboard, and the record of the removal filed in the recorder's office. The object of Senate Bill 323 and the other bills was to do away with these requirements founded upon proper respect for the dead and for the benefit of descendants or relatives who might afterwards desire to reclaim the remains.

The Civil Code provides that the funds of cemetery corporations are to be used exclusively for the improvement, embellishment and preservation of the cemeteries. Section 9 of the bill in question provided that such funds could be used for the removal of bodies, for the dismantling of the cemeteries and for the improvement of the ground by construction of sewers, streets, grading, etc. Section 10 empowered the cemetery corporation to sell portions and "receive and accept for any such conveyances, under such terms and conditions as to the value or price thereof as to the directors may seem equitable." In other words, lot owners would be at the absolute mercy of the directors in fixing the value of lots in the old and the new cemeteries.

By section 12, the directors were empowered even to transfer the funds to other corporations. Under present laws they are trustees for the lot owners and their powers are very limited.

Section 6 of the 1911 act specifically provides that the act shall not be interpreted as conferring any power to take away private property before due compensation is made. This section was specifically repealed in Senate Bill 323.

Senate Bill 324 was drawn for the purpose of overcoming section 573 of the Penal Code, enacted in 1911, forbidding directors or officers of the corporation to borrow from the funds thereof. Another bill, Senate Bill 325, gave widest

latitude possible in expending the funds of the cemetery corporation.

Senate Bill 326 sought to avoid the effect of section 613 of the Civil Code which provides that after a body is interred, the cemetery lot becomes inalienable, or not subject to legal transfer.

Senate Bill 327 defined those who would be able to share in the surplus of the assets of the corporation after all bodies have been removed and the land disposed of. This bill was drawn to induce lot owners to make their own removals with the prospect of being subsequently reimbursed.

These and other bills which would have permitted the wholesale removals and the transfer of the land to private parties, that is, the wholesale looting of the cemeteries for the benefit of owners of cemeteries in San Mateo county and real estate sharks in San Francisco, happily did not pass the legislature, although tremendous pressure was brought upon the Assembly to enact them into law.

After the defeat of the bills, the supervisors planned another ordinance which was approved by the city attorney. It was passed, but the mayor refused to sign it. After being amended it passed again, and was this time approved by the mayor. On account of the emphatic protest by citizens and a number of civic organizations, among which were the San Francisco Labor Council, the Building Trades Council, the Cemetery Protective Organization, the Society of California Pioneers, and others, the mayor graciously submitted the ordinance to the referendum at the coming State election.

We are informed that it will appear in such form on the ballot that those who are opposed to the wholesale removal of bodies will have to vote No on the proposition, which is to be No. 50 on the ballot.

The ordinance to be voted on, briefly, provides that the removal of bodies shall take place immediately after the taking effect thereof and completed within a period of 14 months, and if not then completed that the Board of Health shall within three years and six months remove all bodies from said cemeteries, reinter them or otherwise dispose of the remains in accordance with law.

In our next article we will consider the details of this ordinance. It must, however, at this time be borne in mind that if, as is very likely, a considerable number of bodies remain unremoved, it will fall on the taxpayers of the city and county to shoulder the expense of removing them before it may be reimbursed for the outlay.

OPHEUM THEATRE.

The headline attraction next week at the Orpheum will be Morris Cronin, the monarch of all jugglers, and His Merry Men. Bert Kalmar and Jessie Brown will present a program of original songs and dances. The staging and equipment are picturesque and perfect and the entire performance is delightful from start to finish. Chief Caupolicán, the Araucano Indian, who on the occasion of his previous appearance here scored a tremendous success with his splendid singing and fluent oratory, will be heard in an entirely new act. He will still deliver the unique, interesting and entertaining description of the South American Indian tribe of which he is the head, but his songs will be entirely new and will include a number of popular ballads sung in English, French and his own native dialect.

Harry De Coe, "The Man With the Tables and Chairs," accomplishes the most unusual and wonderful stunts. Next week will be the last of Herbert Ashley and Al Canfield; the Five Metzettis; Joe and Lew Cooper, and Claude Gillingwater with Edith Lyle in his dramatic sketch "Wives of the Rich."

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1914.

There's beauty all around our paths,
If but our watchful eyes
Can trace it 'mid familiar things
And through their lowly guise.
—Mrs. Hemans.

It is a fact that the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association in this State has never been detected in doing any really constructive work. It is a thoroughly destructive organization.—San Francisco "Star."

The cigar makers and stogie makers have at last reached an amalgamation agreement which will be submitted to a referendum vote of both organizations in March, 1915. It is to be hoped this means the end of the long controversy between these craftsmen.

A conference is being held this week in Butte, Mont., for the purpose of adjusting differences and paving the way for the amalgamation of the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America. It is safe to predict the Butte Miners will have nothing more to do with the Industrial Workers of the World, the members of which destroyed their splendid organization.

That our present system of taxation in California is not satisfactory is daily made more evident by the indorsements of Constitutional Amendment No. 7. With the adoption of this amendment and the abolishment of the pernicious head tax the State will have taken a long stride forward. November 3d will show whether we are really progressive or otherwise.

Several "Generals" are now struggling for supremacy in Mexico. Personal ambition may, therefore, plunge the country into a fresh revolt. It is the old, old story. Few of these revolutions mean anything for the people except a change in rulers and increased suffering and misery. When the people become wise enough to pay no heed to hot-headed hypocrites who foment trouble for their own benefit they will get somewhere.

It was expected that the report of the Senate and House conferees on the Clayton bill would be made to both Houses of Congress on September 22d, but owing to the inability of the conferees to agree upon certain provisions of the bill a full agreement has not yet been reached. So far as can be learned the Senate amendments to the labor sections are to remain intact, it having been reported that no disagreement between the Senate and House conferees on these particular sections have developed, the House conferees accepting the changes made by the Senate.

State Federation of Labor

The reports of officers to the fifteenth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, now in session in the city of Stockton, indicate a steady, substantial and splendid progress of the workers toward the goal of better conditions.

President Haggerty truly states in his report:

"Notwithstanding the attitude of organized labor and its necessary efforts to advance the conditions of all toilers, the employers, that is some of them, are never satisfied unless they can hatch some disturbance in some section of the State in the vain hope of being able to spread it to other parts with the ultimate object of driving organized labor out of business. And this done regardless of the well-known fact that they have never been successful. The unions sometimes meet with defeat, but that defeat invariably turns into victory—for our numbers grow from year to year."

Secretary Scharrenberg's report, after reviewing the matters dealt with during the past year, gives statistics showing the growth of the State body, which clearly demonstrate that while the development is not of the boom variety, there is a healthy, steady addition of unions and members. These figures show an increase of sixty local unions having a membership of 2000, and that three more central labor councils have been added during the year.

In closing his extensively detailed report, Secretary Scharrenberg says:

"Our movement is after all nothing but 'applied Christianity.' The philosophy which proclaimed the sublime truth 'that it is impossible to realize the highest good for each until each seeks first the highest good for all' has no more sincere and faithful apostles than the men and women who have pledged allegiance to labor unionism.

"The tremendous sacrifices made in times of social and industrial crisis by members of the federations of labor both in the old and new world are but echoes of the great central truth which underlies all true philosophy and inspires all true religion.

"The Brotherhood of Man is not here—but it is coming, for amidst the strident clamor of sects and factions one clear voice rings ever higher and in the East is seen the dawning flush of a brighter day. We have not yet caught the full meaning of the message which that voice is heralding, and the growing light casts many murky shadows, yet a hope and an inspiration has reached us that can never pass away. We have at least a vision of the glorious possibilities of the coming time when we shall cease our fratricidal strife for moldy crusts and shall sit down as rightful guests on equal terms at the banquet-table which the Power that brought us into being has so bountifully provided for all.

"The Brotherhood of Man is not here, but it is surely coming—although no man can say how and when. It may not come in peace, for selfishness, ignorance, and vested wrong will resist its coming to the uttermost. Yet there are those, and they constitute 'a great multitude which no man can number out of all nations and kindred and people and tongues' who look with clear eyes through strife and confusion past the struggle that must come to the ultimate goal, for—

"They feel the Earthswing—upward,

They hear the great march—onward.'

Considered from all viewpoints the reports of the officers of the State Federation of Labor are such as to inspire the workers with the thought that their efforts have not been in vain and that each day adds something to the sum total of labor's progress.

Fluctuating Sentiments

Unless the people vote Yes on the "Non-Sale of Game" act which appears as proposition No. 18 on the November ballot, a few more years will see the practical obliteration of some of the best wild game of this State.

The ship owners are willing that the people should pass legislation providing for safety at sea, provided, always that it shall not cost them anything. They are after the coin and will not permit even human life to stand between them and their goal. What is a human life as compared with the profits of steamship companies?

A wonderful floral wall 1100 feet long, 20 feet high and six feet thick is almost completed in front of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. This unique floral rampart is an exposition novelty and comes after many experiments with flowers and vines. The mossy, pink-flowered ice plant, known scientifically as mesembryanthemum spectabilis has been used. Irrigation is effected by means of perforated pipes placed on the top of the wall.

Orders signed within the month by Secretary Lane have opened to settlement and entry, under the enlarged homestead law, 3,600,000 acres of land in California, New Mexico, Colorado, and Washington. Under the enlarged homestead act lands in the West are examined by the Geological Survey to determine whether there is any available water supply by which they may be irrigated. If not, they become subject to entry by settlers in tracts of 320 acres each, as against the 160 acres under the original homestead law.

Disgusted with life on this old globe of labor and hard times and prompted to action by an overdose of liquor, with which he tried to drown his sorrow, William Stevens attempted to take his life a few days ago by jumping into the Sacramento river. But much to the disappointment of Stevens, fate was against him and would not allow him to stay beneath the surface of the water long enough to drown. He ducked his head under the water and tried to drown, but his body came up like a cork each time. He floated down stream for a block and a half, during which time he sunk below the surface repeatedly, but only to bob up again and expel the water from his mouth much like a whale. A number of rowboats started in pursuit and Stevens was landed, soaked, but uninjured.

Recent sales of many yards of Brussels carpet to miners and prospectors who live along or work the banks of Deer creek and other streams have caused the local merchants to wonder what had struck the tastes of these men of the mines, who had always scorned luxuries of any kind and preferred the bare boards of their cabin floors to all the carpets that were ever made, says a dispatch from Nevada City, Cal. The continued purchases of this particular style of carpet caused one inquisitive merchant to ask the meaning of the purchases, and he was laughingly informed that it had been discovered some time ago that the carpet caught the fine gold that formerly went down the creek and made the old "grizzly" and rocker pay good wages in washing the gravel where they could not make their salt with the old-fashioned canvas and rifles. The men on Deer creek are enabled to make four to five dollars a day at this work, and there seems to be plenty of it ahead.

Wit at Random

Timid Youth—What do I have to pay for a marriage license?

Facetious Clerk—Well, you get it on the installment plan.

Timid Youth—How's that?

Facetious Clerk—Two dollars down and most of your salary each week for the rest of your life.

The kindergarten teacher recited to her pupils the story of the wolf and the lamb. As she completed it she said:

"Now, children, you see that the lamb would not have been eaten by the wolf if he had been good and sensible."

One little boy raised his hand.

"Well, John," asked the teacher, "what is it?"

"If the lamb had been good and sensible," said the little boy, gravely, "we should have had him to eat, wouldn't we?"—New York "Times."

A traveler in the West came across two men having a heated argument. The traveler drew nearer and heard:

"What do you know about the Lord's Prayer? I'll bet you \$10 you can't repeat the first line."

"I'll take the bet," said the other man, and turning to the stranger, asked him to hold the money.

"Now, what is the first line?" asked the first one.

"Now I lay me down to sleep."

"You win," said the first man. "I didn't think you knew it."—Lippincott's.

The apoplectic little man pounded the counter with his apoplectic little fist.

"I never dealt here before and I'll never deal here again!" he shouted. "The management here is rotten. You have nothing, nothing! I'll try once more. Have you any tomatoes?"

"No, sir, sorry, sir," replied the clerk.

"What? Not even in cans?"

"Not even in bottles."

The apoplectic little man crushed his hat down further on his head and bit his mustache until the blood came. He consulted the list in his hand.

"I'll give you another chance! Have you any potatoes? Think carefully now!"

"Not a potato in the place," said the clerk apologetically.

"Ye gods! Well, I'll give you one more chance. I'd like to see the end of this. Have you any sugar?"

"Not a grain, sir. Sorry, sir."

The apoplectic little man sank down on a stool and let his list flutter to the floor.

"And you call this a grocery store!" he said, tauntingly.

"No, sir," corrected the clerk mildly. "This is a cigar store."

The apoplectic little man rolled off the stool in a fit.—Detroit "Free Press."

The negro assumed a troubled look and replied:

"Oh, so far's physicality goes, I'm all right; but I sure do have ma troubles wif ma wife."

"Well, Sam, I'm sorry to hear that. What seems to be the matter?"

"She thinks money grows on trees, I reckon. All de time she keeps pesterin' me foh pinch o' change. If it ain't a dollah, it's a half or a quarter she wants."

"What on earth does she do with the money?"

"I dunno. Ain't nevah give her none yet."

Miscellaneous

THE ONLY PEACE.

By Don Marquis.

There is no peace, nor will be peace,
Till out of war there springs
A Europe free from chains, to whelm
Its rotten breed of kings.

Peace, with the Hapsburg on his throne?

Peace, while the Russian Czar
Crushes the hearts and hopes of men
'Neath his imperial car?

Peace, while the Teuton, free of yore,
Submits him, soul and mind,
Bending before a despot's whim
As reeds before the wind?

Imperial England! Ye that hold
The lordship of the waves,
Do ye sow peace through all the lands?
Nay, empires must have slaves!

O ye that out of shop and field
Marched at the bugle's call,
One gesture with the arms ye bear
And all your kings must fall!

Poor fools that lard the earth with blood—
Whose victories are defeat—
Fat crops grow of your sacrifice,
But only princes eat.

War . . . war . . . a planet red with war
And loud with rolling drums . . .
Perhaps c'en now across the verge
Of night the morning comes . . .

Then haste, make haste, O Liberty!
Thy peoples bleed—make haste!
The shag beast harries all the fields,
The tusk board lays waste.

Come thou in peace, if peace can be,
Earth's only overlord . . .
Come thou in peace, . . . but if thou must,
Come with thy cleansing sword!

Come clad in peace, . . . but if thou must,
Lift up the battle gage,
And come in thunder and in flame
And helmed with holy rage!

No peace there is, no peace can be,
So long as moon or sun
Sheds light upon some despot's act
Of foul oppression done.

EXTERNALS.

By George Matthew Adams.

The externals of life are but the eye hobbies of transient humans. So that whatever counts with the eye today will have little standing with the soul tomorrow. For character is the only thing that is really permanent. And Character grows from within.

The very experience of the universe pays daily tribute to this fact. The inspirers of our race and time were men and women who sought eagerly for the things that endured—in character and great works. For the externals they had neither time nor desire. They started to build from the foundation truth that—

Character grows from within.

Are you troubled or worried or made envious by the externals? Does selfish pleasure attract you? Are you held in the fascination that extravagant display of dress, money, knowledge or social or public power many times affords? Smile and be happy in the knowledge that more than these may be easily yours, and that for you—

Character grows from within.

STATE CONVENTION.

The California State Federation of Labor convened last Monday in Stockton, more than 300 delegates being in attendance.

After responding to the various welcoming addresses, President Haggerty announced the following appointments:

Assistant Secretary—Benj. Schonhoff, Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco.

Sergeant-at-Arms—John E. Stewart, Teamsters' Union No. 85, San Francisco.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—N. E. Manning, United Laborers No. 14,190, San Jose.

Credentials—J. Thorpe, Machinists' No. 284, Oakland; George A. Dean, Central Labor Council, Stockton; Frank E. Merryfield, Cooks and Waiters No. 561, Sacramento.

Constitution—May Cummings, Garment Workers No. 131, San Francisco; C. H. B. Klette, Musicians No. 210, Fresno; Chas. H. Johansen, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland; F. Sesma, Bartenders No. 284, Los Angeles; John Vance Thompson, Alaska Fishermen, San Francisco.

Rules and Order of Business—C. F. Grow, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Patrick O'Brien, Brewery Workers No. 7, San Francisco; Mrs. A. Schmidt, Ladies' Garment Workers No. 106, Stockton; Ray Wagner, Federated Trades and Labor Council, Eureka; M. R. Grunhof, Butchers' Union No. 115, San Francisco.

Reports of Officers—Witten W. Harris, Kern County Labor Council, Bakersfield; A. J. Rogers, Beer Bottlers No. 293, San Francisco; James McArdle, Bakers No. 120, Stockton; R. W. Burton, Molders No. 164, San Francisco; T. C. Vickers, Electrical Workers No. 100, Fresno.

Resolutions—E. Ellison, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco; B. F. Bowbeer, Street Carmen's Union No. 192, Oakland; Benjamin Schonhoff, Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco; Fred W. Heckman, Teamsters No. 420, Richmond; James Giambreno, Miners' Union, No. 135, Sutter Creek.

Law and Legislation—John A. O'Connell, Labor Council, San Francisco; Robert Telfer, Typographical Union No. 231, San Jose; M. C. Glenn, Musicians' Union No. 47, Los Angeles; Thomas G. Riley, Office Employees No. 13,188, San Francisco; Harry Bartley, Machinists' Union No. 252, Vallejo.

Grievances—Lawrence W. Butler, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Nellie Victor, Steam Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco; James J. Lynn, Pressmen's Union No. 60, Sacramento; Dan Ferguson, Bartenders' Union No. 525, Oakland; Edw. Fitzpatrick, Teamsters' Union No. 85, San Francisco.

Labels and Boycotts—Michael H. Canney, Cooks' Union No. 44, San Francisco; L. B. Leavitt, United Laborers No. 11,345, Vallejo; W. H. Ives, Central Labor Council, Santa Rosa; Geo. D. Ripley, Electrical Workers No. 151, San Francisco; Coral F. Roberts, Typographical Union No. 439, Bakersfield.

Thanks—Jennie C. Haisch, Garment Workers' Union No. 125, Los Angeles; E. E. Grover, Central Labor Council, Marysville; Hugo Ernst, Waiters' Union No. 30, San Francisco; Ben Litzenstein, Barbers' Union No. 134, Oakland; W. J. Hicks, Musicians' Union No. 439, Petaluma.

It has been customary during the past few years to have two tickets in the field at the elections. Wednesday, however, the radicals failed to nominate a ticket, and all of the old officials were returned without opposition.

Paul Scharrenberg was elected to represent the California State Federation of Labor at the Philadelphia convention of the American Federation of Labor next month.

The main contest of the week centered around the minimum wage amendment. Though the convention last year went on record as opposed to such legislation, a strenuous effort was made

by some delegates to have the constitutional amendment dealing with that subject endorsed this year upon the ground that the validity of other measures also depended upon it. The delegates from the various organizations of women, however, vigorously opposed such action and pointed out that such regulation would greatly retard the organization of working women in the future as well as work hardship upon those already organized. After a lengthy debate the convention reaffirmed its previous position and declined to approve the amendment.

WET OR DRY.

City Clerk Bunker has just compiled and printed the first annual report of the city of Salina.

There were 402 arrests by the police department, and of these 310 were convicted. Of the 402 arrested 136 were pulled for being drunk.

This might be considered an unusual number of drunks in a dry town and State.

It is.

Salina had less than 10,000 inhabitants in the last census, but using 10,000 as the basis this is 13.6 drunks per thousand.

That is a larger ratio than the wet city of Baltimore with 9.8; Newark, N. J., with 5.3; New York City, with 5.5; Cleveland, Ohio, with 2.6; Milwaukee, Wis., with 8.3; Denver, Colo., with 12.5, and is on a par with the drunk arrests in Wichita, Kansas, for 1913, which was 15 per thousand, with Coffeyville, Kansas, where the ratio was 20; with Pittsburgh, Kansas, with 15.5, and Topeka with 16.6.

The Anti-Saloon League following their usual tactics will say these are faked figures.

They are not.

The total arrests were taken from the annual police reports for 1913 of the cities quoted, and the populations from which the ratios were obtained, from the 1910 census.

These are both competent and unprejudiced authorities.

Clarence Darrows says: "If I am born free or become free by act of law, and if I am of age and able to look after my own business and haven't any guardian and can buy a horse or sell a farm, then I ought to be able to order my dinner at the hotel and say what I want to eat and what I want to drink. . . . It isn't for me to prove my right to do it. The fact that I live and breathe in a country consecrated to individual liberty is enough. I have the right to do it because I am a man, and a man who lives under a government where people are supposed to be rulers of themselves, instead of their fellow men. And that is all there is to it. If a man tells me, 'You can't drink beer,' then it is up to that man to give the clearest and most explicit reason why my liberty should be curtailed. It isn't for me to prove my right to drink beer any more than my right to breathe air or drink water."

Some seek good in authority, others in research and knowledge, others in pleasure, others, who indeed are nearer the truth, have considered it necessary that the universal good which all men desire should not consist in any of those particular matters which can only be possessed by one, and which if once shared, afflict their possessor more by the want of what he has not than they gladden him by the joy of what he has. They have apprehended that the true good should be such as all may possess at once, without diminution and without envy, and that which none can lose against his will.—Pascal.

Every man has a larger chance in the world than he ever takes—here are three rules to avoid failure: Worry less, work more; waste less, give more; preach less, practice more.—J. R. Miller.

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Warranted
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ONE BIG STORE

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This is a book which stimulates to action before a page is finished. It is concentrated energy and common sense. Dipping into it is like touching a live electric wire. It vitalizes.

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It OUTSHINES Them All!

**THE IDEAL BEVERAGE
AND TONIC FOR ALL
KINDS OF WEATHER**

Yosemite Beer

Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, October 6, 1914, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Admitted to membership by examination: Robt. Wall, piano.

Transfers deposited by E. L. Gracia, Local No. 263, Bakersfield; Walter H. Hornig, Local No. 310; New York; Ernest Kubitschek, Local No. 10, Chicago; Cosmo Del Ergo, Local No. 424, Richmond; G. Worthman, Local No. 99, Portland; Perry B. Stevens, Local No. 70, Omaha; Ferdinand von Grofe, Local No. 47, Los Angeles; Kajetan Attl, Local No. 10, Chicago.

Transfers withdrawn: M. A. Abotti, Local No. 20, Denver; J. H. Reeves, Local No. 189, Stockton; F. E. Wilson, Local No. 513, Athens.

Resigned: W. K. Morse.

Chas. Zimmerman, W. Giannette, H. E. Mitchell, Joe Enichielle, John Hobro, all of Local No. 310, New York, are reported playing at the Maedonough Theatre, Oakland, last week.

Members knowing themselves to be delinquent for dues and assessments can avoid publication by paying the amount due to A. S. Morey, Financial Secretary, 68 Haight street, at once.

Theo. Eisfeldt, our veteran treasurer, is ill in a sanatorium in Alameda. He is suffering from an attack of acute indigestion which came on him while at the meeting of the board of directors on Friday last, together with a complete nervous breakdown. Mr. Eisfeldt has been much worried the past two weeks over the condition of his wife, who is suffering from a paralytic stroke, which no doubt has much to do with his present condition. At this writing he is somewhat improved and it is hoped will be entirely recovered in a few weeks.

Gilbert Reek has returned from his vacation spent camping in the high Sierras. He looks as though the country life agrees with him.

Price List Committee will meet in the Secretary's office Monday, October 12th, at 2 P. M.

E. B. Lada, leader at the Alcazar Theatre, has gone to New York on a business trip.

U. Marcelli was visited by the stork recently and was left a present in the form of a 10-pound baby girl.

Money alone seldom brings happiness. Real happiness is the result of right living, clean thinking and being constantly occupied with some honorable pursuit.—Hannes Traub, in Out West.

*In the
Full Dinner
Pail and at
Home
when Day's
Toil is
Done*



Wieland's
THE HOME BEER

CHILDREN AND COTTON.

"If people only cared for the children as much as they care for cotton, we could disband our committee next year." This was the conclusion reached by the workers of the National Child Labor Committee at a staff meeting yesterday. As Dr. A. J. McKelway, Southern secretary of the committee, put it, "The American people have evidently forgotten that in buying cotton goods they are buying the products of child labor."

There are 13,364 children under 14 employed in the cotton and knitting mills of the country, and more children under 14 and 16 in the textile mills of all kinds than in any other group of industries. With the exception of Massachusetts, there is not a single large cotton manufacturing State that applies a 14-year age limit without exemptions and attempts to limit to 8 hours the working day of the older children. "That is one reason," Dr. McKelway said, "why we are anxious to see the Palmer-Owen child labor bill passed by the present session of Congress. I believe that the present hardship in the cotton industry is only temporary and that within a few months our cotton mills will be working night and day to supply a world-wide demand for American goods, and it is most important to forestall by effective legislation the increased demand for child workers which will result. And when a 14-year limit and an 8-hour day and no night work under 16 are applied to all mills producing goods for interstate commerce the argument from competition, which the Southern cotton men have always offered in opposition to better child labor laws in their States, will be demolished."

WHO UHLANS AND COSSACKS ARE.

There seems to be a good deal of uncertainty with many people as to precisely who the "Uhlans" are, who figure so largely in the news from Belgium. Uhlans were originally Polish light cavalry, we read in the "Nation" (London), armed with lances, and wearing the distinctive national dress. They were first introduced into the Prussian service in 1740, and a body of Uhlans was formed for the French army by Marshal Saxe. The word is now used to describe German heavy cavalry, who wear the uniform of their Polish forerunners. It was in the Franco-German war that the Uhlans won a reputation for bravery and quickness of movement.

Unlike the Uhlans, the Cossacks, from whom the Russian cavalry are mainly drawn, form a community within the Russian empire, enjoying special rights and privileges in return for military service. Each Cossack village holds its land as a commune, and the village assembly fixes local taxation and elects the local judges. Both in historical writings and in fiction the Cossacks are often represented as little better than savages, but as long ago as 1743, Jonas Hanway found them to be "a civilized and very gallant as well as sober people." Today it is acknowledged that the level of education is higher among the Cossacks than in the rest of Russia. Their schools, which are under the direction of the village assemblies, are proportionately greater in number, and are better attended.

It has been my opportunity during the past 20 years to make three extended journeys around the world, and in addition to visit many nations more frequently. This has enabled me to observe changes and tendencies and also to get a line as it were on world situations. In the light of these repeated journeys and investigations I have no hesitation whatever in stating that on every hand signs are multiplying that show the world is getting better.—John R. Mott.

MINE OWNERS WAITING.

Colorado citizens who have suffered for more than a year because of the coal strike and consequent reign of anarchy furthered by the mine owners, are waiting anxiously the decision of the operators as to whether they will accept President Wilson's proposition for a three-year truce and, if they refuse, what action the chief executive will take.

It is said that the operators are trying to postpone their final reply until after election. It is known that they have provided practically all of the slush fund for the Republican party. George Carlson, candidate for Governor on that ticket, is an avowed hater of union labor and has made all of his despicable reputation as district attorney of Boulder County where he has never hesitated to do anything in his power to persecute the striking miners of that district.

It is said that Carlson has promised to send the State militia back to the field and deport every "undesirable" which in the language of the coal operators is every man who dares to strike for his constitutional rights in Colorado.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron, the Victor American and others of the law-breaking coal corporations are out of politics. They said they were all during the Congressional investigation of the coal strike. They say it now. You don't believe it? Very well. Bear in mind that Jeff Farr, Republican Sheriff of Huerfano County, is chief of all the imported gunmen in that county, and then glance over the vote cast at the recent primary election at C. F. & I. mines:

Walsen Mines, Republicans 139, Democrats 2; Rouse, Republicans 139, Democrats 2; Cameron, Republicans 29, Democrats 0; Ideal, Republicans 38, Democrats 3; Midway, Republicans 60, Democrats 1.

Doesn't the vote show that Rockefeller has gotten out of Colorado politics?

The Victor American Company owns but one precinct in this county. It has 52 registered voters. Not wanting the people of the State to think they were mixing into politics, the Victor-American gave all of these 52 votes to the Republicans.

Rumor has it that the C. F. & I., Jeff Farr and others of the gang are planning to have a special grand jury called to "investigate" the trouble during April when the gunmen and militia tried to wipe out the strikers with machine guns and high powered rifles. The plan, as rumored, is to indict 135 leading Democrats of the county, including all of the candidates for office, and lodge them in jail until after the election.

The fact that other grand juries of the State have indicted none but union miners and refused to investigate the slaughter of 34 strikers has created such a wave of indignation against the political corruption of the coal companies that public sentiment may prevent this strong arm method of trying to defeat justice.

According to stories printed in the Trinidad publication of the United Mine Workers, hundreds of thugs and gunmen are daily being brought into the strike district. One report says that last Sunday Jeff Farr held a meeting with all the coal company guards in Huerfano County and laid out a campaign against the strikers to be put into effect as soon as the Federal troops are withdrawn.

Nothing is being left undone to throw discredit on the strikers. This week the prostituted sheet of the mine owners published in Trinidad printed a sensational story about strikers of the Ludlow tent colony attacking two men near the colony. The paper went on to say that the Federal authorities were making a rigid investigation. It developed that no report had been made to the Federal commanders, that no men had been seen near that point and that no one had been met with any violence.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held October 2, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Brouillet; President Gallagher arrived later.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Mailers—George Cheney, vice C. Von Ritter. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—From Tailors' Industrial Union No. 2, relative to amalgamation of clothing workers. From California Grape Protective Association, stating that in the future shops mentioned in the directory given them by Mr. Barbrick would receive their patronage. From the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, in reference to the Stockton Fund. From Electrical Workers No. 537, stating it had indorsed Governor Johnson and Mr. Eshleman. From Congressman Raker, inclosing copy of letter from Post Office Department, relative to law governing the printing of return cards on stamped envelopes. From Mrs. J. Charles Green and son, thanking Council for its kind expressions of sympathy in their late bereavement. From Electrical Workers No. 151, stating it has adopted resolutions bearing on the San Francisco State Building Act.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Laundry Owners' Association, requesting permission to appear before the executive committee of this Council. From the President of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company, relative to photographs on admission cards for workmen.

Reports of Unions—Bartenders—Have settled grievance with News Cafe. Cigar Makers—Donated \$25 to Stockton, and stated that Goslinsky Co. was now fair.

Executive Committee—The communication from Printing Pressmen's Union, requesting a boycott on the Union Malting and Brewing Company, on account of having their printing done in non-union shops; your committee feels that this matter can be adjusted and recommends that it be referred to the secretary to take up with the Joint Board of Brewery Workers. Committee submitted a lengthy report on the subject matter of the resolutions presented by Newspaper Solicitors' Union, relative to the controversy between the "Daily News," Allied Printing Trades Council and the Solicitors, and recommended that the resolutions be filed for the reason that we do not find the statements contained therein supported by the facts presented to us. Moved that the report be adopted. Amendment, that the part of the committee's report dealing with the legality of the use of the A. F. of L. label by the Solicitors be stricken out. Amendment to amendment, that the subject matter be re-referred to the executive committee until the decision of the executive council of the A. F. of L. has been announced. Amendment to amendment lost; and the amendment carried. The report of the committee was adopted as amended.

Special Committees—Delegate Zant submitted a report of his work, which was read and filed.

Special Order of Business—Consideration of proposed State Constitutional Amendments and action thereon. The Council went on record as being in favor of the following proposed Constitutional Amendments: Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 16, 23, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 40; and opposed to the following: Nos. 2, 9, 13, 28, 44, and 47.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—The chair submitted a communication, copy of which the Mayor and members of the Board of Supervisors had received, dealing with the subject of the "unemployed citi-

zens." Moved that the matter be referred to the law and legislative committee; carried.

Nominations—For delegate to the A. F. of L. convention, President Gallagher being the only nominee, it was moved that nominations close; carried. Nominations for alternate were called for, and Delegate Patrick Flynn was placed in nomination. Moved that the nominations close; carried. The secretary then cast the ballot for the Council in favor of President Gallagher for delegate, and Delegate Flynn alternate-delegate to the A. F. of L. convention.

Receipts—Composition Roofers, \$8; Moving Picture Operators, \$8; Printing Pressmen, \$16; Glove Workers, \$4; Postal Clerks, \$16; House Movers, \$8; Beer Drivers, \$16; Web Pressmen, \$8; Press Feeders, \$48; Plumbers, \$72; Coopers, \$12; "Labor Clarion," \$40; Typographical, \$40; Undertakers, \$8; Marble Cutters No. 44, \$8; Cemetery Workers, \$8; Marble Cutters No. 38, \$24; Steam Shovelmen No. 29, \$8; Sail Makers, \$4; Iron, Tin and Steel Workers, \$8; Laundry Workers, \$40; Janitors, \$8; Electrical Workers No. 537, \$8; Bakery Wagon Drivers, \$8; Donations from the following Unions: Moving Picture Operators, \$8; Butchers No. 115, \$30; Milkmen, \$15; Mailers, \$3.70; Marine Gasoline Engineers, \$10; Web Pressmen, \$13.40; Riggers and Stevedores, \$2000; Sailors, \$50; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$30; Bartenders, \$25; Typographical, \$25; Garment Workers, \$10; Machinists, \$50; Street R. R. Employees, \$13.90; Molders, \$20; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$19.05; Gas and Water Workers, \$30; Cigar Makers, \$25; Bindery Women, \$12.20; Undertakers, \$8; Sheet Metal Workers No. 95, \$5.30; Sail Makers, \$4; Iron, Tin and Steel Workers, \$10; Marine Firemen, \$30; Cracker Packers, \$21.20; Butchers No. 508, \$20; Laundry Workers, \$65; Electrical Workers No. 151, \$22.40; Pile Drivers, \$25; Electrical Workers No. 537, \$3.50; Teamsters, \$75; Gunrey Monument—from Molders, \$50; Label Section dues, \$5. Total receipts, \$3190.45.

Expenses—Labor Council Hall Association, \$1514; State Federation of Labor, for Stockton, \$1000; Attorney McNutt, Ford and Suhr case, \$300; Secretary, \$40; postage, \$6; expressage, \$2; "Bulletin," 30 cents; stenographers, \$51; Theo. Johnson, \$25; Thos. Zant, \$30; Rent, \$57.50; "Labor Clarion," \$30; M. Davison, distributing cards, \$7.50; Union Labor Hospital, for Walter Goff, \$21.30; Pacific Telephone Co., \$23.38; Owl Taxicab Co., \$10; The Emporium, 6 megaphones, \$6.60; Label Section, \$5; Delegates to State Federation of Labor, \$150; Homeless Children, \$10; Travelers' Aid Society, \$25; Capital Decorating Co., \$35. Total expenses, \$3349.28.

Adjourned at 11 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

A CORRECTION.

Berkeley, Cal., October 3, 1914.
Editor "Labor Clarion."

My Dear Sir: In your issue of September 18th appears the following note:

"Professor Carl C. Plehn of the University of California is following his usual bent by supporting the amendment of the real estate sharks to disfranchise non-property owners at bond elections. This is one of the most vicious amendments ever presented to the people, and should be overwhelmingly defeated next November. This proposition will be No. 13 on the ballot. Don't overlook it."

You will, I know, be interested in hearing that there is no foundation for the report that Professor Plehn has given any support whatsoever to this amendment. Very truly yours,

V. H. HENDERSON,
Secretary of the Regents.

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MORRIS CRONIN and HIS MERRY MEN in Many Mirthful Moments; BERT KALMAR and JESSIE BROWN, presenting Original Songs and Dances; THE CHIEFTAIN CAUPOLICAN, THE INDIAN ORATOR and Singer, in Song and Speech; HARRY DE COE, "The Man With The Tables and Chairs"; HERBERT ASHLEY & AL CANFIELD; THE FIVE METZETTIS; JOE & LEW COOPER. Last Week—Great Success, CLAUDE GILLINGWATER with EDITH LYLE and his own Company in his Dramatic Sensation "WIVES OF THE RICH."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of Musicians' Union, Local No. 6.

OLD QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

(The American Economic League, Cincinnati, O.)

The following questions have come and been answered as follows:

(1) Should not every man help to bear the burden of government? If so, does not the single tax exempt some who should pay?

Answer—Every man who derives any benefit from government should contribute to its support in proportion to benefit received. Places where government is good are more desirable to live and do business in than places where government is bad. Other things being equal, land values in the well governed places will be higher than in the badly governed ones. Those who live in the well governed community, on land that they do not own, will have to pay higher rent than they would for similar quarters in the badly governed one. This difference in rent is payment for the benefit of a good government. In a place where no government at all prevailed and life and property were unsafe, land could not rent for anything at all. So the more benefits government confers on those within its jurisdiction, the more valuable it makes land within it, and the more rent it enables land owners to get from tenants. But when these tenants pay their landlords for the benefits which government confers upon them, the landlords put it in their own pockets. Then the government comes down on the tenant and makes him pay a second time in taxes on his labor or its products for the benefits for which he has already paid in rent. So in taxing other property than land values, those who own no land are compelled to bear more than their fair share of the burden of government, while those who own no other property than land, pay less. By taxing land values only the government will get from everyone an amount in proportion to benefit received.

(2) Is it right to exempt stocks, bonds, notes and cash?

Answer—As to bonds, stocks, etc. What gives these bonds and stocks their value? Is it not the property that they represent? A share of stock in a worthless mine will have no value because the mine it represents has none. A share of stock in a rich paying mine will be valuable because the mine is valuable. A tax on the mine represented by the stock will be equivalent to a tax on the stock. To tax the mine and the stock both would be double taxation. It would be taxing the same property twice for the same thing. It would be like requiring a farmer to first pay a tax on his farm and then pay again on the deed to the farm. It is the same way with bonds and notes issued by corporations or individuals. The value of those depends on the value of the property on which they are a lien. To the extent that they are based on land values, they will be taxed as much as they ought to be in taxing land values. To the extent that they are based on labor values, there is the same reason for exempting them as there is for exempting all labor products.

As to government bonds, a tax on them is a tax on the credit of the government itself. Besides, if the holders of such bonds are entitled to the interest on these bonds, then it is wrong to tax them. If they are not entitled to the interest, then the remedy is not to tax but repudiate.

As to taxation of cash in bank, there is the objection that it involves double taxation like taxation of other kinds of personal property. Besides that it is poor policy. It is desirable to have as much cash in any community as its needs call for. Taxing of cash in banks will only drive it out of the community that attempts to do so and make it harder for those in need of money to get it.

(3) There are some places where the right to vote depends on payment of a direct tax. In

such places would not the single tax disfranchise those owning no land?

Answer—The regulation that restricts to so-called taxpayers the right to vote is a bad one and should be changed. It would probably be possible to do this at the same time that the single tax would be adopted. There is no question but that the single tax will break up large holdings of land in every instance, unless the holders themselves put every bit of it to its most profitable use. Should, however, there be no other legal way to get around such a difficulty, it can be overcome by allowing a nominal tax, say of one cent a year, to be levied on non-landowners. ♦♦♦

THE SAME OLD GAME.

"One bleak winter morning a cold looking individual walked into a small cafe.

"'Morning,' he said cheerfully, addressing himself to the white aproned attendant behind the bar.

"'Morning,' was the reply.

"'How'd you like a sherry and egg this morning?' continued the stranger.

"'Well, now that does sound good to me. Are—are you going to—treat?'

"'I'll furnish the eggs if you will contribute the sherry.'

"'Done,' agreed the proprietor.

"'All right. I'll be back in a minute,' the frosted one called over his shoulder as he walked around to the door.

"Into the street he made his way and halted before a grocery store, in front of which the clerk was sweeping the steps.

"'Morning,' he said, good naturedly.

"'Morning,' came the reply.

"'A little raw this morning,' he pursued.

"'Yep.'

"'How'd a sherry and egg go this morning?' he asked, rubbing some heat into his hands.

"'Best thing I've heard today,' announced the clerk, interested.

"'Tell you what I'll do,' the stranger continued; 'I'll furnish the sherry if you'll furnish the eggs.'

"'Sure.'

"'Sure.'

"'All right; trot out the three eggs and follow me.'

"And the stranger led the way back to the cafe.

"'Here's the eggs,' he announced to the proprietor.

"'Here's the sherry,' replied the proprietor, mixing the drinks.

"'Here's how!' the three exclaimed in unison, and they drank the concoction and replaced the glasses on the bar.

"'By the way,' said the proprietor to the grocery clerk, 'you contributed the eggs, didn't you?'

"'Yep,' said the clerk, smacking his lips.

"'And I furnished the sherry, didn't I?'

"'Yep.'

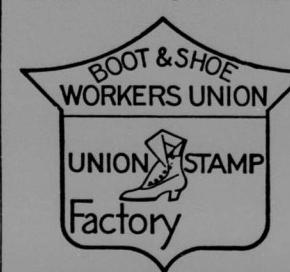
"'Well, then, stranger, where do you come in?'

"'Why, gentlemen,' replied the stranger, as he bowed his way out, 'my position is easily explained. I'm the promoter.'

"GENERAL" KELLEY ENDS TERM.

"General" Charles T. Kelley, who started to lead an army of 1500 unemployed men to Washington last spring, and whose followers were dispersed in Sacramento by police officials and a fire hose, was released from the county jail Monday after completing a six months' sentence for vagrancy. Kelley was arrested just before his army was put to rout by the police. ♦♦♦

Steadily, above the fictions and the hatreds of this world, above the stormy ebb and flow of human affairs, are seen those three pure luminaries—truth, justice and charity.—*Les Misérables*.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor

Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

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Demand the Union Label**On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

JUNE 30th, 1914.

Assets	\$58,656,635.13
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,857,717.65
Employees' Pension Fund	177,868.71
Number of Depositors	66,367

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending June 30th, 1914, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

Our reputation is not only back of but is in every bottle of

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the BAR-TENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Douglas 3178.



OCTOBER, 1914

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

Linotype Machines.	
**Intertype Machines.	
†Monotype Machines.	
‡Simplex Machines.	
(34) Art Printery.....	410 Fourteenth
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....	166 Valencia
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co.....	343 Front
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....	515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....	718 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....	316 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co.....	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....	942 Market
(176) *California Press.....	340 Sansome
(71) **Canessa Printing Co.....	708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....	1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....	3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....	516 Mission
(179) *Donaldson Cassidy Co., The.....	568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....	4319 Twenty-third
(46) Eastman & Co.....	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....	897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	440 Sansome
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....	268 Market
(75) Gille Co.....	2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	42 Second
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....	545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....	3 Hardie Place
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20 Silver
(127) *Halle, R. H.....	261 Bush
(29) Hancock Bros.....	17-19 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....	259 Natoma
(216) Hughes Press.....	2040 Polk
(42) Jewish Voice.....	340 Sansome
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....	1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow.....	243 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....	2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....	3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....	315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....	77 Fourth
(37) Marshall, J. C.....	48 Third
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(1) Miller & Miller.....	619 Washington
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....	362 Clay
(206) *Moir Printing Company.....	509 Sansome
(58) *Monahan, John & Co.....	311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.....	343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....	806 Laguna
(79) McElvaine Printing Concern.....	1182 Market
(80) McLean, A. A.....	218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....	928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....	215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....	154 Fifth
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88 First
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....	2184 Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....	753 Market
(143) Progress Printing Co.....	228 Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....	320 Sixth Ave.
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716 Geary
(61) Rincon Pub Co.....	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....	517 Columbus Ave.
(83) Samuel, Wm.....	16 Larkin
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....	443 Pine
(145) *S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent.....	San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.....	San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.....	Sausalito, Cal.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco	
(6) Shannon-Conny Printing Co.....	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....	147-151 Minna
(52) *Stacks, E. F.....	1886 Mission
(29) Standard Printing Co.....	324 Clay
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....	1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....	66 Turk
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....	1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co., N.E. cor. 6th & Jessie	
(35) Wale Printing Co.....	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....	2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co.....	320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....	348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....	1133 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(128) Barry Edward & Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....	340 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....	560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....	523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....	343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....	77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253 Bush

- (130) McIntyre, John B..... 523-531 Clay
- (81) Pernau Publishing Co..... 751 Market
- (223) Rotermundt, Hugo L..... 545-547 Mission
- (200) Slater, John A..... 147-151 Minna
- (132) Thumler & Rutherford..... 117 Grant Ave.
- (133) Webster, Fred..... Ecker and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (240) National Carton and Label Company..... 412-414 Mission
- (161) Occidental Supply Co..... 580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSERS.

- (232) Torbet, P..... 69 City Hall Ave.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (230) Acme Lithograph Co..... S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
- (235) Mitchell Post Card Co..... 3363 Army
- (26) Roesch Co., Louis..... Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency..... 880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance..... 1672 Haight
- (139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian..... 340 Sansome
- (8) *Bulletin 767 Market
- (21) *California Demokrat..... Cor. Annie and Jessie
- (11) *Call and Post, The, New Montg'my & Jessie
- (40) *Chronicle Chronicle Building
- (123) *L'Italia Daily News..... 118 Columbus Ave.
- (41) Coast Seamen's Journal..... 44-46 East
- (25) *Daily News..... 340 Ninth
- (94) *Journal of Commerce, Cor. Annie and Jessie
- (21) Labor Clarion..... 316 Fourteenth
- (141) *La Voce del Popolo..... 641 Stevenson
- (57) *Leader, The..... 643 Stevenson
- (149) North Beach Record..... 453 Columbus Ave.
- (144) Organized Labor..... 1122 Mission
- (156) Pacific Coast Merchant..... 423 Sacramento
- (61) *Recorder, The..... 643 Stevenson
- (32) *Richmond Record, The..... 5716 Geary
- (84) *San Rafael Independent..... San Rafael, Cal.
- (194) *San Rafael Tocsin..... San Rafael, Cal.
- (67) *Sausalito News..... Sausalito, Cal.
- (7) *Star, The..... 1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room..... 348A Sansome
- (103) Lyons, J. F..... 330 Jackson
- (122) Periodical Press Room..... 509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel, Wm..... 16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- (205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co..... 109 New Montgomery
- (97) Cominercial Art Eng. Co..... 53 Third
- (294) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co..... 563 Clay
- (202) Congdon Process Engraver..... 311 Battery
- (209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co..... 118 Columbus Ave.
- (198) San Francisco Engraving Co..... 48 Third
- (199) Sierra Art and Engraving..... 343 Front
- (207) Western Process Engraving Co..... 76 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co..... 32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co..... 919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co..... 826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co. 327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it

American Tobacco Company.

Bekins Van & Storage Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.

California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.

Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.

Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.

Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.

Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.

San Francisco "Examiner."

Schmidt Lithograph Company.

Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.

Southern Pacific Company.

Sperry Flour Company.

United Cigar Stores.

Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.

White Lunch Cafeteria.

Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

The California State Typographical Conference held its first session in Stockton on Monday evening last, at the Labor Council hall. G. A. Thomas, Sacramento, president, occupied the chair, and H. A. Breusing, Fresno, acted as temporary secretary, in the absence of Roy W. Baker, who was unable to attend. George A. Tracy, W. W. Cuthbert and C. F. Roberts were appointed a committee on constitution, laws and permanent organization. Further report of the proceedings of the conference will be published next week. Among those present at the first meeting were: R. H. Conklin, president Stockton Union; H. S. Horngage, secretary Stockton Union; E. E. Grover, Marysville; H. M. Hardin, Stockton; Benjamin Schonhoff, San Francisco; H. M. Tedford, Los Angeles; F. S. Clark, Oakland; W. M. Cuthbert, Oakland; Coral F. Roberts, Bakersfield; Witten W. Harris, Bakersfield; Robert L. Telfer, San Jose; A. L. Solomon, Bakersfield; H. N. Doty, Stockton; G. E. Mitchell, San Francisco; G. A. Thomas, Sacramento; George A. Tracy, San Francisco; H. A. Breusing, Fresno; Wiley K. Galloway, San Francisco.

At the September meeting of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174, President Brown appointed the following general convention committee to have charge of the 1915 convention of the International Typographical Union, to be held in Los Angeles next August: A. R. Hopkins, W. K. Lockwood, H. W. Dennett, T. D. Fennessy, William Lucas, Ralph L. Criswell, Charles T. Scott, R. E. McLean, Ed. A. Sullivan, James M. Byrne, William Hahn, Eugene Staley, W. A. Snyder, O. T. Thomas and S. R. Brown.

The I. T. U. Progressives are going to publish a monthly paper. At the recent Providence convention of the I. T. U., announcement was made to the delegates in convention, before the close of the afternoon session on Thursday (August 13th) that there would be a meeting that night of delegates and members of the I. T. U. who would be interested in the establishment of a monthly paper having for its object a true review of actual conditions and proceedings within the I. T. U. All were invited. The meeting was attended by more than 70 delegates and visitors. The meeting decided that the establishment of a paper was advisable, and a list of guarantors to a fund to ensure its publication for a year was started. Upward of 60 guarantors signed the list at the meeting, most of the signers pledging themselves to the amount of \$10. The meeting selected an executive committee from among the guarantors, and this committee will decide the details of the publication as soon as possible. The committee is as follows: C. A. Burton (Fort Worth), W. J. Wilson (New Orleans), Peter A. Grimes (Pittsburg), F. J. Bonnington (San Francisco), and Charles E. Mayers (Cincinnati). Mr. Mayers is secretary of the committee, and his address is 609 West Seventh street, Cincinnati, Ohio. To each of the original guarantors has been sent subscription blanks for the purpose of obtaining additional guarantors. Each guarantor who subscribes \$10 will be given a vote on matters relating to the conduct of the paper. Any who do not desire to subscribe \$10 may pledge themselves for a smaller sum, but with the understanding that he does not thereby acquire any voice in the conduct of the paper. It is the intention to have the guarantors in the larger cities, such as New York, Boston, Chicago and Washington, meet after the subscription lists have been circulated, and select one of their number to act as their representative on the committee. Those who subscribe do so with the understanding that the guarantee fund will be called for, pro rata, only as required.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 P. M., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 63 Commercial.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewett Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Ramona Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell. Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 Fifteenth.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Bear Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bear Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Redmen's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Boiler Makers No. 23—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 Sixteenth.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple. W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2337 Mission, Excelsior Hall.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Roma Hall, 1524 Stockton.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters Hall, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Columbia Hall, Twenty-ninth and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chaufeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Roesch Bldg., Fifteenth and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate avenue, Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.

Cooks No. 44—Thursday nights; Headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason; Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Roesch Bldg.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; Headquarters, 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 A. M. Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, Secretary, 1154 Market. Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Housemsmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market. Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco. Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth. Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness avenue. Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple. Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 248 Oak. Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; Headquarters, 248 Oak. Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial. Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East. Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce avenue. Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m., and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Labor Temple; Headquarters, Room 5, Labor Temple. Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp. Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth. Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth. Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building. Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight. Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight. Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth. S. Schulberg, Secretary, 1804½ Bush. Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia. Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market. Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth. Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple. Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Headquarters, 457 Bryant. Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Plumbers No. 412—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market. Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 557 Clay. Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth. Chas. Radbold, Business Agent, 557 Clay. Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth. Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall. Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market. Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall. Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom. Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 63 Commercial. Sail Makers—Meet Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth. Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero. Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero. Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Hibernia Hall, 454 Valencia. George A. Upton, secretary. Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth. Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp. Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 218 Oak. Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth. Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth. Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero. Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth. Steam Shovel and Dredgemens No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third. John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer. Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market. Street Railway Employees—Jos. Giguerro, 2444 Polk. Sugar Workers—Meet 1st Sunday afternoon and 2d Thursday evening, 316 Fourteenth. Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th. Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth. Tailors No. 400—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple. Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; Headquarters, 536 Bryant. Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple. Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight. Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont. Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, Sec-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

W. F. Dwyer, Secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 253—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, Secretary-Treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—318-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Notes in Union Life

During the week just closed the following San Francisco trade unionists have passed away: Meinard Allseits of the glass workers, Christian Bredehoft of the bartenders, and Antone Wilson of the cooks.

James W. Dougherty, secretary-treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, and also editor of the "Bookbinders' Journal," died September 25th, after an illness of two months, in Indianapolis. Interment in New York City. Mr. Dougherty was secretary-treasurer of the Bookbinders' Union for several years, and was unanimously re-elected last June at the Denver convention. He was one of the most active men in organization work among the bookbinders and the printing craft for the past fifteen years.

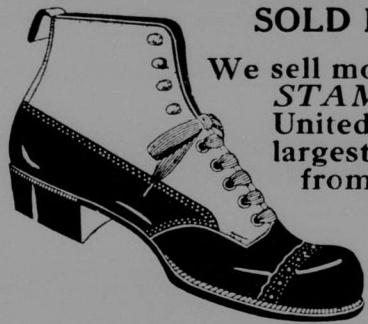
Owing to the Barbers' convention at Indianapolis, Barbers' Union No. 148 has been forced to elect a temporary president, vice-president and business agent. They are, respectively, R. E. Larabee, O. P. Weisgerber and F. E. McCord. A committee of five was appointed to devise ways and means of relieving unemployed members of the Barbers' Union. The union donated \$20 to the Eight-Hour League.

Columbia Typographical Union of Washington, D. C., has passed the following resolution: "Whereas, through the active co-operation of Honorable John L. Nolan legislation providing for an increase in the pay of printers, pressmen and bookbinders employed in the Government Printing Office has been favorably acted upon by the House of Representatives; be it resolved, by Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, that we hereby express our sincere appreciation of the earnest efforts of this Representative to secure a merited increase for those who toil."

In the old times there were not only guilds of weavers and masons, of wood-workers and craftsmen of every sort, but there were what were called guilds of rhetoric, known especially in the Netherlands. These were associations of mechanics for the purpose of cultivating their talents of composition and of oratory. Original poetry and effusions of various sorts were recited for the benefit of applauding crowds. The guilds of master singers in Germany have been made familiar by the great music-comedy of Wagner, but similar guilds with similar great annual festival and prize contest, of oratory, theatricals, processions and music were known in many places. The chambers of rhetoric started in France in the fifteenth century, and these humbler associations of culture or learning among the people became in time strong political factors, holding the common people together. The rhetorical chambers at last were found in the obscurest villages. Motley says that the number of yards of Flemish poetry annually manufactured and consumed almost exceeds belief. These societies had regular constitutions and their leaders were called kings, princes, captains, archdeacons or the like. Each one had its particular flower or blazon, as the lily, the marigold, the violet. Finally all the literary societies of this type used to meet once a year in a great festival, with magnificent processions, glittering groups and trials of dramatic and poetic skill. Such jubilees were called Landjewels. They, like the trade unions, are found in the United States today, not only among craftsmen but also in schools and in communities where there is little social opportunity. They are called lyceums in small towns, and debating societies among the high schools and groups of workmen. In the latter debate is carried on with music interspersed. In the lyceums to speak or read or make music is the ambition of the members.

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Personal and Local

Congressman John I. Nolan arrived in the city on Wednesday morning from Washington, D. C., where he spent a strenuous season working for the passage of progressive measures. In spite of the hard work, however, Congressman Nolan looks strong and hearty.

The Janitors' Union is to give a grand entertainment and ball in Carpenters' Hall on Saturday evening, November 21st. A committee on arrangements was selected at the last meeting and is now busy preparing the program.

By a vote of 15 to 3 the Board of Supervisors last Monday determined to submit to the people a charter amendment providing for the union label on all city printing. The three Supervisors who were opposed to giving the people a chance to pass judgment upon the matter were: Bancroft, Jennings and Murdock.

The Bakers' Union will hold its 29th annual ball Saturday night, October 24th, at San Francisco Turner Hall. The union in the future will hold its meetings at the Labor Temple.

The Sheet Metal Workers No. 104 have indorsed the amendment providing for a State public center in the Civic Center. They also indorsed the eight-hour law and elected Clarence Hooker as delegate to the Eight-Hour League. The union voted to pay its final installment on its \$1000 worth of exposition stock. J. Dennis was elected delegate to the convention of the State Federation of Labor.

Urging the passage at the November election of the eight-hour law, S. M. O'Sullivan, 316 Taylor street, has written to the San Francisco Labor Council in support of the measure.

The Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471 have indorsed the amendment providing for a State building in the Civic Center.

Bartenders' Union initiated six members at an interesting meeting of the local Monday night.

Carpenters' Union No. 483 had a discussion of several hours on the proposition of the city going into partnership with the U. R. R. during the exposition, and finally decided to send a communication to the Building Trades Council and the Labor Council, asking them to join with the

Carpenters' Union in opposing such action. The union initiated two members, took in seven members by card, paid \$35 accident benefits, and \$15 to unemployed members.

At the convention of the California State Federation of Butcher Workmen, held last Sunday at Stockton, the following officers were elected: President, M. R. Grunhof; vice-presidents, Chas. Davey, Henry Osterloh, A. Pike, Gus Olden and S. Scully. The convention indorsed the universal eight-hour constitutional amendment, went on record in favor of introducing a bill in the Legislature providing for State supervision of meat inspection, and recorded itself in favor of national ownership of the meat industry.

The janitors report having entered into an agreement for the employment of none but its members with the "Daily News."

The Pacific Motor Coach Company has opened up service to all points of interest in and around San Francisco. Before the opening of the fair they will have at least fifty of these coaches in operation, and employ about 150 men.

At the last regular meeting of the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific, the following candidates were nominated for the year 1915: President, Wm. Davecock, Geo. Wolcott; vice-president, David Walger, A. P. Costello; financial secretary and business manager, Patrick Flynn; recording secretary, John Keville; treasurer, Andrew Pryal; directors (five to be elected), Frank Burke, Frank McQuade, Thos. Larkin, Leo. Strand, Jas. Berry, Christopher Lynch, Andrew Kennedy; patrolman No. 1, San Francisco, Cornelius J. Harrigan; patrolman No. 2, San Francisco, John T. Clark; agent Seattle Branch, John Carney; patrolman, Seattle, John M. Lyons; agent San Pedro Branch, Wm. Meehan; agent Portland Branch, Thos. Fannell; janitor headquarters, Jas. Gallagher. The following were elected to represent the union at the Stockton convention: Patrick Flynn, Jos. Connolly, John Keville and Wm. Mechan. The general election will be held the first Monday in December.

COMPANY ACCUSED.

Charging that L. A. Peterson, manager of the Bristol Bay Packing Company, insists upon deducting \$89.50 from their wages for the return passage to this city from the Bristol Bay canneries, sixty-five laborers who have been working in the cannery have applied to Assistant United States Attorney Walter E. Hettman for the aid of the government in collecting their full wages.

Morris Carter, leader of the complaining laborers, told the following story, in substance, to Hettman: The men left here early in May on the sailing vessel Paramita, bound for the Bristol Bay cannery. In the Bering sea the vessel was wrecked and the men were rescued by the revenue cutter Unalga, which carried them to their destination.

Before their return they were offered passage on the McLaurin, a bark belonging to their employers. This vessel was in such a crowded condition with employees from other points that they refused passage on it, being unable to find even room for sleeping quarters.

Representatives of the company then obtained passage to Seattle on the steamer Northwestern, and from Seattle to this city on the steamer Governor. When the men arrived here September 29th and sought their wages they were told by the company that they must accept a deduction of \$89.50 from each of their envelopes for fare from Bristol Bay to this city.

As the average pay coming to each of the sixty-five men was \$100 for six months' labor, the majority of the men refused. Sixteen of the men have turned their assignments over to Labor Commissioner McLaughlin, who will handle the matter for them.

L. A. Peterson has a reputation for just this sort of practice, it is alleged. He is said to be among those who today endeavor to treat seafaring men as they were treated twenty to thirty years ago, and he and his confederates are believed to have amassed large fortunes by denying workmen their just earnings.

There is clearly nothing which we are so much concerned to acquire and to cultivate as the power of forming right judgments and of taking delight in good dispositions and noble actions.—Aristotle.

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